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The Institute will also publish an economic geography of Yugoslav agriculture this year. This will be the first publication of its kind in Yugoslavia.

At present, the private sector includes 80 percent of all the farms in Yugoslavia and almost three fourths of the total arable land.

DISCUSSES IRREGULAR ISSUE OF MEAT -- Belgrade, Politika, 21 Feb 51

During the past 2 months, the supply of meat to consumers for purchase with consumers' cards has been irregular and inadequate in most cities in Yugoslavia.

Farmers are reluctant to sell their livestock in the first 3 months of the year. The meat-purchasing program does not force them to do so, for the same livestock can be 40 percent heavier in the spring. Consequently, in the fall of 1950, the Council for Commerce of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia issued a new order which was to prevent the usual scarcity of meat during these 3 months. The order called for the Republic Ministries of Commerce and Supply to work out, before the end of 1950, a planned meat-purchasing program for the srez and a compulsory meat delivery schedule to make it possible to prepare the meat purchased and delivered for winter storage.

However, the experiences of recent years were repeated. The Serbian Ministry of Commerce and Supply completed the proposed plan for the purchase and delivery of meat only a few days ago; therefore, not even the meat-purchasing enterprises were able to carry out their work. Slovenia was the only republic where the meat-purchasing program was completed for January; there the plan was fulfilled 101.2 percent.

Generally, meat storage plants were not made ready, although the Federal Council for Commerce was granted credit by the Ministry of Finance for undertakings of this kind. In Serbia, only 2,000 tons of meat were processed or smoked, in Croatia about 200 tons, and in Slovenia about 300 tons.

Only the Ministries of Commerce and Supply of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Hercegovina, prepared meat storage plants for last year's meat reserves. Macedonia today has 909 tons or 1½ months supply of dried mutton; Bosnia and Hercegovina has 4,000 tons of meat stored, and Montenegro will be able to issue frozen meat regularly to consumers for 3 months.

The meat reserve situation is more serious in Serbia, Croatia, and to some extent, in Slovenia. It is too late now to prepare stockpiles of meat. Until the arrival of spring lambs, the situation can be improved only if the srez and local people's councils immediately hand over meat due the consumer for the first quarter of the year, and if the meat purchasing enterprises do their work quickly and efficiently.

TO GET 130,080 TONS OF VEGETABLES IN 1951 -- Belgrade, Borba, 20 Feb 51

According to the 1951 vegetable plan for Belgrade, the city is scheduled to receive 42,000 tons of potatoes, 23,500 tons of cabbage, 10,423 tons of onions, 3,760 tons of peas, 7,990 tons of peppers, 18,800 tons of tomatoes, 940 tons of spinach, and 24,667 tons of other vegetables this year. This amounts to a total of 132,080 tons of vegetables.

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One hectare of nonirrigated land owned by a private farmer in Belgrade Srez yields an average of 12,000 kilograms of vegetables per year. To produce 132,080 tons of vegetables, 11,390 hectares would have to be cultivated by 22,780 workers without agricultural machines.

The Pancevacki Rit farm will produce 17,820 tons of vegetables this year. According to the plan, it will bring to the Belgrade market 3,700 tons of potatoes (8.8 percent of the amount needed), 600 tons of onions (5 percent), 500 tons of peas (13 percent), 830 tons of peppers (10 percent), 2,190 tons of tomatoes (11 percent) and 420 tons of spinach (44 percent).

50,000 CITRUS SEEDLINGS TO BE PLANTED -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 20 Feb 51

This year, 50,000 orange, lemon, and tangerine seedlings will be planted on the Montenegrin coast. Ground is already being prepared in Bar, Kotor, and Hercegnovi srez, where desirable conditions exist for cultivating subtropical plants. Places for planting are being chosen and irrigation canals are being dug. Planting will be by the plantation system, which has shown itself to be the most suitable. Some olives, figs, and tropical fruits will also be planted this year. Along with the preparations for planting subtropical plants, enclosures of cypress and laurel are being built to protect the plants from the wind.

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